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A Study Of Alcohol Use/Abuse Among High School Students In A Small Illinois Rural School

Stephen Eugene Race

Eastern Illinois University

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A STUDY OF ALCOHOL
USE/ABUSE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
IN A SMALL ILLINOIS RURAL SCHOOL

STEPHEN EUGENE RACE

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A STUDY OF ALCOHOL
USE/ABUSE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
IN A SMALL ILLINOIS RURAL SCHOOL

(TITLE)

BY

STEPHEN EUGENE RACE

B.S., Eastern Illinois University, 1976

M.S., Eastern Illinois University, 1977

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF

Specialist In Education

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1983

YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING
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BY

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B.S., Eastern Illinois University, 1976

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ABSTRACT OF THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Specialist In Education
at the Graduate School of Eastern Illinois University

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS
1983

Statement Of Problem:

Two former high school graduates and one former high school student who dropped out his sophomore year were involved in a car wreck after attending a weekend party. The former graduates were hospitalized for three days with minor injuries. The student that dropped out his sophomore year was permanently paralyzed in his arms and legs. One of the graduates was attending "AA" meetings for his drinking problems. The problem then is this:

1. Does alcohol abuse occur among some St. Elmo high school students?
2. If a drinking problem does exist among some high school students do males or females have the greater problem with alcohol?

Procedure:

There are about 175 students in the high school. A questionnaire was designed and administered to male and female students in various classrooms. A sample of at least forty students from each class was obtained. The students were told that (1) the survey is being conducted to find out more about their drinking habits, (2) the results will be used for statistics only and will not be released to parents or administration in the school district, and (3) students names are not to be included on the survey forms.

When all students finished the survey, one student

from each class collected the papers. After getting as many valid responses as possible for each question from each grade level, the results were tabulated. Results include (1) a comparison of drinking habits at each grade level, and (2) a comparison between the drinking habits of male and female students at each grade level.

Conclusions:

A drinking problem exists among some students in this small rural school.

1. The percentage of students that chose responses D or G, drinking almost every weekend, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk is a large percentage. In addition, the percentage increases at the junior and senior levels.

Table 1 - Response D or G - Question 1

36%	Seniors
39%	Juniors
18%	Sophomores
26%	Freshmen

2. In combining responses C, D, and E, either driving a few times after drinking, driving drunk a few times, or driving drunk often, a high percentage of juniors and seniors chose one of these three responses.

Table 2 - Response C, D, or E - Question 3

58%	Seniors
59%	Juniors

B. Alcohol abuse is more common among the male students in this school than among the female students.

1. A larger percentage of males at each grade level reported responses G, E, or H, drinking almost every day, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk.

Table 1 - Response G, E, or H - Question 1

Males	Females	
50%	22%	Seniors
22%	10%	Juniors
8%	0%	Sophomores
13%	11%	Freshmen

2. In contrasting male and female driving habits, a larger percentage of males chose responses D or E, either driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times or often driving after drinking and often being drunk.

Table 2 - Response D or E - Question 3

Males	Females	
57%	41%	Seniors
44%	31%	Juniors

Recommendations:

1. Provide units of study in required and elective classes dealing with factual information on teenage alcohol use and abuse.

2. Ask the local business community to promote and

support an alcohol prevent program. Ask businessmen to allow information and announcements to be placed in their place of business. Invite these people to be guest speakers in the classroom.

3. Have materials available in the guidance office that talk about drinking. Allow students to take and keep these materials.

4. Rent and purchase films on drinking and driving.

5. Conduct a parents night to discuss teenage drinking.

6. Work with other schools to coordinate an area alcohol prevention program.

7. Obtain school administrative support for an alcohol prevention program.

8. Have local, county, and state police work together to stop and check teenagers that appear to be driving after having too much to drink.

9. Take action in the local courts to the fullest extent possible imposing heavy fines to young people and their parents if the parents teenager is caught drinking and driving.

10. Inform the community at school meeting such as parents night and by the way of the local newspaper that the community does have a teenage drinking problem.

11. Contact outside sources such as the Illinois Office of Education, Alcoholics Anonymous, and the local Mental Health Center for help in developing an

alcohol prevention program. Inform students about those outside sources where they can get help if they have a drinking problem. Use these outside sources as guest speakers in the classroom.

DEDICATION

This research effort is dedicated to the class of 1982 at St. Elmo High School, St. Elmo, Illinois. They were the result of four years of hard work, and a whole lot of love.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Information

It is important for the reader to understand the kind of community in which the high school is located. In the 1950's and 1960's the community centered around oil production. The high school building was not very old and was well maintained. Additional classrooms were built in order to provide for additional students and for new programs to serve the increased population of oil field workers. The school district was able to lure a teacher from a neighboring school district because of its sound financial condition and excellent working conditions. The district profited from the additional revenue received from the value of the land from which the oil was flowing.

In the 1970's oil production began to fade rapidly. Therefore, in 1976 the school district made drastic cuts in staff and programs. Several teaching positions were cut from the school. The guidance position was combined with an education position. Home economics and American history were reduced to one teacher. Foreign language was reduced to Spanish I and II. Recently, oil recovery methods have created a few new jobs in the oil fields

but have done little to bring in additional people or new industry into this rural town.

The restaurant is the most popular place in town today. Most people shop at a larger town that is about fifteen miles away. Many graduates from St. Elmo High School marry and remain in the area. (Follow-up studies show that more than fifty percent of the high school students stay in the area after graduation. Fewer than forty percent pursue some form of higher education.) Thus, the people of this rural school district consists mainly of farmers, oil field workers, factory workers who commute to nearby larger towns, and truck drivers who live there due to the town's proximity to two major interstate highways.

One final point, during the height of the oil production era, an oil field worker was killed during a fight in a bar. As a result, the city council voted to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages and closed all the taverns. The same law is still in effect today. Therefore, there are no taverns or liquor stores in the city limits.

B. Statement Of Problem

Three former students, two high school graduates and one dropout, were involved in a car wreck after attending a weekend party. The former graduates were hospitalized for three days with minor injuries. The dropout was permanently paralyzed in his arms and legs.

Ironically, one of the graduates had been attending "AA" meetings for his drinking problems. The problem then is this: 1) Does alcohol abuse occur among some St. Elmo high school students? 2) If a drinking problem does exist among some high school students, do males or females have the greater problem with alcohol?

C. Procedure

There are about 175 students in St. Elmo High School. A questionnaire was designed and administered to male and female students in various classrooms. A sample of at least ten students from each classroom was chosen. (See Appendix)

The students were told that 1) the survey is being conducted to find out more about their drinking habits, 2) the results will not be released to parents or administration in the school district, and 3) students' names are not to be included on the survey forms.

When all students finished the survey, one student from each class collected the papers. After getting as many valid responses as possible for each question from each grade level, the results were tabulated. Results include: 1) a comparison of drinking habits at each grade level and 2) a comparison between the drinking habits of male and female students at each grade level.

D. Limitations

1. This study will include only the drinking habits of St. Elmo High School, St. Elmo, Illinois.

2. Valid Survey Question: A student's answer is valid only if he/she clearly indicates only one response to that question in the survey. Only valid survey questions are used in the findings of this report.

3. Not all students completed a survey form. A few students were absent. Some students refused to complete the survey.

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

A. Background Information

Alcohol use is second only to tobacco use among teenage children.¹ It tends to receive less attention than other drugs among adults because they take it for granted that young people will drink. Many teenagers, following the example set by adults, use alcohol as a crutch, often using it as an attempt to deal with stress. When parents forbid the use of alcohol it often leads to rebellion and alcohol abuse by the teenager.

About seventy percent of today's teenagers drink-- anything from a single drink to several drinks.² Because of their curiosity teens usually experiment with alcohol at about the age of thirteen or fourteen.³ About fifty percent of teenage drinkers have been drunk at least once in their life, while twenty percent gets drunk at least once a month. However, most teenagers abandon reckless drinking early in the maturation process.⁴ About five percent of all teenagers experience problems with alcohol.⁵

B. Signs And Aids

If one's social, personal, work, or school life is

affected by the use of alcohol that person is an alcoholic. The following are teenage attitudes to look for that may indicate a drinking problem:⁶

1. Feelings of isolation.
2. Need drink to calm nerves.
3. Uncomfortable in situations where there is no alcohol.
4. Preoccupation about opportunity of having next drink.
5. Feel irritated when one's drinking is discussed by others.
6. Aggressive attitudes toward family, friends.
7. Grandiose feelings of superiority, omnipotence.
8. Loss of interest in outside activities, hobbies.
9. Not caring about other people.
10. Feelings of guilt, remorse, despair.
11. Developing a fear of fear.

Listed below are specific behaviors to look for in teenagers that may indicate a problem with alcohol:⁷

1-18⁸ 19-26

1. Falling grades.
2. Decrease in penmanship skills.
3. Shortened attention span.
4. Absences, tardiness at school.
5. Inability to cope with frustration.
6. Constant changes in the peer group.
7. Irritability with family members, previous friends.
8. Suspiciousness of friends, students, teachers.
9. Rebelliousness.
10. Giggling, giddiness.
11. Low capacity to persevere.
12. Lying to parents, teachers.
13. Impulsive behavior.
14. Frequent trips to the doctor, school nurse.
15. Promiscuous behavior.
16. Lying about one's drinking.
17. Change in eating habits.
18. Problems in managing money.
19. Loss of shyness of a build-up of self confidence.

20. Reputation is changed in the school.
21. The student drinks to escape study or home worries.
22. Bothers the student when told he/she drinks too much.
23. The student must take a drink to go out on a date.
24. The student gets into money trouble over buying liquor.
25. Loss of friends since he/she started drinking.
26. Hangs out with a different crowd of people that you know drink.

Listed below are some suggestions to aid a teenage problem drinker:⁹

1. Establish Concern: Convey love and concern over changes in behavior.
2. Reflect the Behavior: Make the alcoholic aware of the condition by reflecting on changes in their attitudes, values, and behavior.
3. Don't Accept Excuses: An alcoholic often develops excuses and rationalizations to avoid talking about the problem. Force the student to stay on the topic.
4. Confront the Alcoholic: Reject the behavior of the alcoholic while at the same time accept him or her as a person. Convey love and concern toward the person while at the same time not condoning the drinking behavior.
5. Seek Professional Help: Check the phone book for helpful agencies such as a Council On Alcoholism, Alcoholics Anonymous, or the Mental Health Center.
6. Keep This In Mind: A young person is less likely to abuse alcohol if they feel good about themselves, know how to make sound decisions, and can understand and express their feelings. Help them to achieve these goals.

C. Drinking And Driving

Many teenage drinking problems are the result of mixing drinking with driving. In many states the legal

standard for being drunk is .10 percent of alcohol in the bloodstream; this means very little to most people.¹⁰ What does matter is the height, weight, physical condition, the number of drinks consumed, how much the person has eaten before drinking, and how long it took to drink the alcoholic beverages.¹¹

1) Aids For The Parent/Counselor Concerning Drinking And Driving:¹²

1. Don't threaten your teenager with possible punishment for drinking and driving. Provide an unemotional factual discussion on the topic. Don't force opinions or reactions that you desire out of your teenager.
2. Tell the youth drinking beer isn't any safer than drinking hard liquor. The alcoholic contents of one can of beer, five ounces of wine, and one and one-half ounces of hard liquor are nearly the same.
3. Drinking does not reflect being masculine or feminine, and coffee, cold showers, or open windows does nothing to sober up a drunk driver.
4. A drinker's weight is a major determinant in the effects of alcohol as is a person who is depressed, angry, tired, or ill.
5. Driving after having even only a small amount to drink is especially dangerous for teenagers who are experienced both as drivers and drinkers.
6. Inform the teen that most crashes by teenagers do not involve high speeds or other vehicles; as many as sixty percent of teenage crashes related to drinking are single vehicle accidents and only twenty percent involve speeding.
7. Insurance companies and the law can put severe restrictions on a young person for drinking and driving. A teenager may lose his/her license through revocation or suspension, pay

large fines, and/or be required to attend a school for drunk drivers. Also, a teenage host or his/her parents may be sued or held liable in court for an accident involving a teenage guest who served alcohol at a party. Finally, insurance rates for a convicted teenage drunk driver can often run more than \$1,000 per year.

2) Helping The Teenager Stay Out Of Trouble:

1. Resist Peer Pressure: Talk with the young person about the effects of peer pressure.
2. Don't Drink Every Time: Group members take turns abstaining from drinking so they could drive for drinking friends.
3. Set A Limit In Advance: Have the young person set a limit on how much he/she will drink based on body weight and the amount consumed per hour. (It takes the body about one hour to get rid of one drink.) Sipping and watering down drinks are two ways to stretch the time between rounds.
4. Look For Tipsy Behavior: Don't drive or let a friend drive if one or more of the following warning signs are present: slight tired feeling, a sudden warm feeling, talking louder, a change in mood, difficulty in walking.
5. Troubleshoot Parties: Suggest refreshments include plenty of food, preferably high protein foods such as cheese or meats, and high moisture food such as raw vegetables, instead of salty foods that stimulate thirst. Also suggest the use of non-carbonated mixers. (carbonation speeds absorption) Remind the person that food eaten after drinking does no good as an alcohol "blotter".
6. Make A Pact: Agree that you will pick up your teenager at any time and place with no questions asked when he or she or a driving friend has had too much to drink.
7. Going Home After Curfew: Tell your teenager that he/she may stay out past

curfew if time is needed to sober up a friend who has had too much to drink provided that you are phoned about the problem.

8. Offer To Drive For Friends: Suggest that your teenager insist on driving for friends who shouldn't, offer to pick up your teenager after the friend is driven home.
9. Be A Cautious Driver Or Passenger: If one must drive out of the immediate area after drinking allow the driver to drive only as far as needed to seek other transportation. Everyone in the car should wear seat belts and check on the driver's speed and encourage the driver to concentrate on his driving by tuning out distractions such as music and conversation. Finally, suggest that the driver keep his eyes moving since alcohol tends to make the eyes fixate on the road instead of scanning from side to side.

D. Alcohol And Medication

Many people do not realize that many prescription and over-the-counter drugs do not mix well with alcohol. Labels on drugs as those containing antihistamines (Ex-cold and allergy medications) have potential side effects such as drowsiness which in turn indicates that the drug should not be mixed with alcohol.¹⁴

E. Drinking And Pregnancy

It has not yet been determined how much is a safe amount to drink while pregnant. Research has not shown that an occasional drink is harmful. It is known that drinking three ounces of 100% alcohol or above the equivalent of six drinks at a time can produce abnormalities in the developing fetus.¹⁵ Adolescents who drink

heavily are in double jeopardy. Their babies are at an increased risk of being born too small or too soon. If the unborn baby is subjected to excessive amounts of alcohol they suffer some characteristics of fetal alcohol syndrome. Growth deficiency is one of the major symptoms of fetal alcohol syndrome.¹⁶ Also, affected babies are abnormally small at birth, especially in head size.¹⁷ Affected babies may also be jittery, be poorly coordinated, have short attention spans, and have behavioral problems.¹⁸

NOTES

¹James P. Comer, M.D., "Drinking-Young Adolescents," Parents, (February, 1980), p. 90.

²"Teenage Alcoholism," Forecast For Home Economics, (February, 1980), p. 42.

³Ibid., p. 42.

⁴Ibid., p. 42.

⁵Ibid., p. 42.

⁶Bruce F. Dykeman, Ed.D., "Teenage Alcoholism-Detecting Those Early Warning Signals," Adolescence, (Summer, 1979), p. 252.

⁷Ibid., p. 252-253. (Numbers 1-18)

⁸Joan Barthel, "Problems Parents Have To Face," McCalls, (February, 1980), p. 141. (Numbers 19-26)

⁹Bruce F. Dykeman, p. 253.

¹⁰"Teenage Alcoholism," p. 42.

¹¹"Teenage Alcoholism," p. 42.

¹²Kim Garretson, "Teenage Drinking and Driving: What Can A Parent Do?," Better Homes and Gardens, (July, 1979), pp. 13, 14, 18.

¹³Ibid., pp. 18, 19, 24.

¹⁴"Teenage Alcoholism," p. 43.

¹⁵"Teenage Alcoholism," p. 43.

¹⁶"Teenage Alcoholism," p. 43.

¹⁷"Teenage Alcoholism," p. 43.

¹⁸"Teenage Alcoholism," p. 43.

CHAPTER III

MALES CONTRASTED TO FEMALES

A. Males Contrasted To Females - Question 1 - Alcohol Drinking Habits

Six out of the sixteen senior boys or thirty-eight percent chose response A or B, never having a drink of alcohol or having a drink only a few times. Five out of the twenty-three senior girls or twenty-two percent reported response A or B. In combining responses D and G, six of the sixteen boys or thirty-eight percent and eight of the twenty-three girls or thirty-five percent reported drinking almost every weekend, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Eight of the sixteen boys or fifty percent as compared to five of the twenty-three girls or twenty-two percent reported response G, E, or H, drinking almost every day, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Five of the sixteen males or thirty-one percent and four of the twenty-three females or seventeen percent reported response G, drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Finally, one out of sixteen males or six percent and one of the twenty-three females or four percent reported response H, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk.

TABLE A

MALES CONTRASTED TO FEMALES

QUESTION ONE - ALCOHOL DRINKING HABITS

	Seniors		Juniors		Sophomores		Freshmen	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Response A or B	38%	22%	22%	35%	42%	45%	63%	42%
b. Response D or G	38%	35%	39%	40%	25%	10%	25%	26%
c. Response G, E, or H	50%	22%	22%	10%	8%	0%	13%	11%
d. Response G	31%	17%	17%	10%	8%	0%	13%	11%
e. Response H	6%	4%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

1. Alcohol Drinking Habits:

- I have never had a drink of alcohol.
- I have had a drink or two a few times in my life.
- I drink about once a month, but usually not to the point of being drunk.
- I drink almost every weekend, but usually not to the point of being drunk.
- I drink almost every day, but not usually to the point of becoming drunk.
- I drink about once a month, often becoming drunk.
- I drink almost every weekend, often becoming drunk.
- I drink almost every day, often becoming drunk.

Four out of the eighteen junior boys or twenty-two percent chose response A or B, never having a drink of alcohol or having a drink only a few times. Seven out of the twenty junior females or thirty-five percent reported response A or B. In combining responses D and G, seven of the eighteen boys or thirty-nine percent and eight of the twenty females or forty percent reported drinking almost every weekend, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Four of the eighteen boys or twenty-two percent as compared to two of the twenty girls or ten percent reported response G, E, or H, drinking almost every day, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Three of the eighteen junior males or seventeen percent and two of the twenty junior females or ten percent reported response G, drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Finally, one of the eighteen males or six percent and zero of the twenty females or zero percent reported response H, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk.

Ten out of the twenty-four sophomore males or forty-two percent chose response A or B, never having a drink of alcohol or having a drink only a few times. Nine out of the twenty sophomore females or forty-five percent reported response A or B. In combining responses D and G, six of the twenty-four boys or twenty-five percent and two of the twenty females or ten percent

reported drinking almost every weekend, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Two of the twenty-four boys or eight percent and zero of the twenty females or zero percent reported response G, E, or H, drinking almost every day, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Two of the twenty-four boys or eight percent as compared to zero of the twenty girls or zero percent reported response G, drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Finally, zero of the twenty-four sophomore males or zero percent and zero of the sophomore females or zero percent reported response H, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk.

Ten out of the sixteen freshmen males or sixty-three percent chose response A or B, never having a drink of alcohol or having a drink only a few times. Eight out of the nineteen freshmen females or forty-two percent reported response A or B. In combining responses D and G, four of sixteen boys or twenty-five percent and five of the nineteen females or twenty-six percent reported drinking almost every weekend, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Two of the sixteen boys or thirteen percent and two of the nineteen girls or eleven percent reported response G, E, or H, drinking almost every day, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk, or drinking almost every weekend

often becoming drunk. Two of the sixteen males or thirteen percent and two out of the nineteen freshmen girls or eleven percent reported response G, drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk. Finally, zero of the sixteen freshmen males or nineteen females or zero percent reported response H, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk.

B. Males Contrasted To Females - Question 2 - If The Student Has A Problem With Alcohol

Thirteen out of the fifteen senior males or eighty-seven percent chose response A, having no problem with alcohol. Nineteen out of the twenty-three senior females or eighty-three percent chose response A. Two out of the fifteen senior males or thirteen percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol but not enough of a problem to affect their personal-social lives nor their school-work activities. Three out of the twenty-three females or thirteen percent chose response B. Zero out of the fifteen senior males or zero percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school-work activities. Zero out of the twenty-three senior females or zero percent chose response C. Finally, zero senior males out of the fifteen valid surveys or zero percent chose response D, having major problems with alcohol, it affecting their personal-social life and their ability

TABLE B

MALES CONTRASTED TO FEMALES

QUESTION TWO - IF THE STUDENT HAS A PROBLEM WITH ALCOHOL

	Seniors		Juniors		Sophomores		Freshmen	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Response A	87%	83%	88%	95%	88%	85%	81%	89%
b. Response B	13%	13%	0%	0%	12%	15%	19%	11%
c. Response C	0%	0%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
d. Response D	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

2. I Consider Myself:

- To have no problem with alcohol.
- To have somewhat of a problem with the amount of alcohol I drink; however it does not affect my personal or social life, nor does it affect my school and/or job responsibilities.
- To have somewhat of a problem with alcohol; it does at times affect my personal and social life. At times it does affect my ability at school and/or at work.
- I consider myself to have a problem with alcohol; it affects such things as my social and personal life. It affects my ability to do school work and/or on the job work.

to perform at school and/or work. One out of the twenty-three senior females or four percent chose response D.

Fourteen out of the sixteen junior males or eighty-eight percent chose response A, having no problem with alcohol. Nineteen out of the twenty junior females or ninety-five percent chose response A. Zero of the sixteen junior males or twenty females or zero percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol but not enough of a problem to affect their personal-social lives nor their school-work activities. One out of the sixteen junior males or six percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school-work activities. One of the twenty junior females or five percent chose response C. Finally, one junior male out of the sixteen surveyed or six percent chose response D, having major problems with alcohol, it affecting their personal-social life and their ability to perform at school and/or work. Zero of the twenty junior females or zero percent chose response D.

Twenty-three out of the twenty-six sophomore males or eighty-eight percent chose response A, having no problems with alcohol. Seventeen of the twenty sophomore girls or eighty-five percent chose response A. Three out of the twenty-six sophomore males or twelve percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol but

not enough of a problem to affect their personal-social lives nor their school-work activities. Three out of the twenty females or fifteen percent reported response B. Zero of the twenty-six sophomore males nor twenty sophomore females or zero percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school-work activities. Finally, zero sophomore males and/or zero sophomore females or zero percent chose response D, having major problems with alcohol, it affecting their personal-social life and their ability to perform at school and/or work.

Thirteen out of the sixteen freshmen males or eighty-one percent chose response A, having no problem with alcohol. Sixteen out of the eighteen freshmen girls or eighty-nine percent chose response A. Three out of the sixteen freshmen males or nineteen percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol but not enough of a problem to affect their personal-social lives nor their school-work activities. Two out of the eighteen freshmen females or eleven percent reported response B. Zero of the sixteen freshmen males nor eighteen freshmen females or zero percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school-work activities. Finally, zero freshmen males and zero freshmen females chose response

D, having major problems with alcohol, it affecting their personal-social life and their ability to perform at school and/or work.

C. Males Contrasted To Females - Question 3 - Drinking And Driving

Four out of the fourteen senior males or twenty-nine percent chose response A, not drinking alcoholic beverages. Four out of the twenty-four senior females or seventeen percent chose response A. Two out of the fourteen valid senior male surveys or fourteen percent reported response B, not drinking when they know they have to drive. Six out of the twenty-four senior females or twenty-five percent reported response B. Zero of the fourteen senior males or zero percent chose response C, driving a few times after drinking, but never being drunk. Four out of the twenty-four senior females or seventeen percent chose response C. Six out of the fourteen senior males or forty-three percent chose response D, driving a few times after drinking, and being drunk a couple of times. Eight out of the twenty-four senior females or thirty-three percent reported response D. Two of the fourteen senior males or fourteen percent reported response E, often driving after drinking and often being drunk. Two of the twenty-four senior females or eight percent reported response E. Eight out of the fourteen senior males or fifty-seven percent chose responses D or E, driving a few times

TABLE C

MALES CONTRASTED TO FEMALES

QUESTION THREE - DRINKING AND DRIVING

	Seniors		Juniors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Response A	29%	17%	22%	26%
b. Response B	14%	25%	11%	21%
c. Response C	0%	17%	22%	21%
d. Response D	43%	33%	22%	26%
e. Response E	14%	8%	22%	5%
f. Response D or E	57%	41%	44%	31%
g. Response C, D, Or E	57%	58%	66%	52%

3. Drinking And Driving:

- a. I do not drinking alcoholic beverages.
- b. I do not drink when I know I have to drive.
- c. I have driven a few times after drinking, but I have never been drunk.
- d. I have driven a few times after drinking, and have been drunk a couple of times.
- e. I often drive after drinking, and often I am drunk.

after drinking and being drunk a couple of times, or often driving after drinking and often being drunk. Ten out of the twenty-four senior females or forty-one percent chose response D or E. Finally, in combining responses C, D, and E, driving a few times after drinking but never being drunk, driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times, or often driving after drinking and often being drunk, eight out of the fourteen senior males or fifty-seven percent chose response C, D, or E. Fourteen out of the twenty-four senior females or fifty-eight percent reported response C, D, or E.

Four out of the eighteen junior boys or twenty-two percent chose response A, not drinking alcoholic beverages. Five out of the nineteen junior females or twenty-six percent chose response A. Two out of the eighteen valid junior surveys for males or eleven percent chose response B, not drinking when they know they have to drive. Four out of the nineteen junior females or twenty-one percent chose response B. Four out of the eighteen junior males or twenty-two percent reported response C, driving a few times after drinking, but never being drunk. Four out of the nineteen junior females or twenty-one percent chose response C. Four out of the eighteen junior males or twenty-two percent chose response D, driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times. Five out of the nineteen junior females or twenty-six

percent reported response D. Four of the eighteen junior males or twenty-two percent chose response E, often driving after drinking and often being drunk. One out of the nineteen females who were juniors or five percent chose response E. In combining responses D and E, driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times, or often driving after drinking and often being drunk, eight out of the eighteen junior males or forty-four percent and six out of the nineteen junior females or thirty-one percent chose response D or E. Finally, in combining responses C, D, and E, driving a few times after drinking but never being drunk, driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times, or often driving after drinking and often being drunk, twelve of the eighteen junior males or sixty-six percent chose response C, D, or E. Ten out of the nineteen junior females or fifty-two percent reported response C, D, or E.

D. Males Contrasted To Females - Question 4 - The Major Reason I Drink

Five out of the thirteen valid male surveys or thirty-eight percent chose response A, I do not drink. Four out of the eighteen senior females or twenty-two percent chose response A. Zero of the thirteen males or zero percent and zero of the eighteen senior females or zero percent chose response B, or C, peer pressure or to feel like an adult as their reason for drinking.

TABLE D

MALES CONTRASTED TO FEMALES

QUESTION FOUR - THE MAJOR REASON I DRINK

	Seniors		Juniors		Sophomores		Freshmen	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Response A	38%	22%	25%	26%	22%	18%	33%	22%
b. Response B	0%	0%	13%	0%	4%	6%	0%	0%
c. Response C	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	6%	0%	0%
d. Response D	0%	6%	6%	5%	9%	24%	7%	6%
e. Response E	15%	0%	0%	5%	9%	0%	0%	0%
f. Response F	8%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	7%	0%
g. Response G	8%	6%	6%	0%	4%	0%	7%	11%
h. Response H	0%	6%	6%	21%	17%	6%	13%	28%
i. Response I	31%	61%	44%	42%	22%	41%	33%	33%

4. The Major Reason I Drink When I Do Is:

- a. I do not drink.
- b. Peer pressure.
- c. To feel like an adult.
- d. Depression.
- e. School problems.
- f. Home problems.
- g. To help myself become more at ease in talking to others.
- h. To try it out, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol.
- i. Other (list).

Zero senior males or zero percent chose response D, depression as their reason for drinking. One senior female or six percent chose response D. Two senior males out of the thirteen surveyed or fifteen percent reported response E, school problems as their reason for drinking. Zero senior females or zero percent chose response E. One of the thirteen senior males or eight percent chose response F, home problems as being their reason for drinking. Zero senior females or zero percent chose response F. One out of the thirteen senior males or eight percent chose response G, to help myself become more at ease in talking to others as his reason for drinking. One of the eighteen females or six percent chose response G. Zero of the thirteen senior males or zero percent chose response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol. One of the eighteen senior females or six percent reported response H. Four senior males and eleven senior girls reported response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Three of the senior males that chose response I or twenty-three percent of the thirteen males surveyed said they drink to get drunk. One senior male or eight percent reported drinking for pleasure. Ten of the the senior females that chose response I or sixty-one percent of the eighteen females surveyed said they drink for enjoyment and to relax. One senior female or six percent reported drinking because it is something to do.

Four of the sixteen junior males or twenty-five percent chose response A, I do not drink. Five of the nineteen junior females or twenty-six percent chose response A. Two of the sixteen junior males or thirteen percent chose response B, peer pressure as their reason for drinking. Zero of the nineteen junior females or zero percent chose response B. Zero of the sixteen junior males or nineteen junior females chose response C, to feel like an adult as their reason for drinking. One junior male out of the sixteen valid male surveys or six percent reported response D, depression as his reason for drinking. One of the nineteen females or five percent chose response D. Zero of the sixteen junior males or zero percent chose response E, school problems as their reason for drinking. Zero of the nineteen junior females or five percent chose response E. Zero junior males and zero junior females or zero percent chose response F, home problems as being the reason why they drink. One of the sixteen junior males or six percent chose response G, to help myself become more at ease in talking to others as being his reason for drinking. Zero junior females or zero percent chose response G. One junior male out of the sixteen reported valid surveys or six percent chose response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol as being his reason for drinking. Four junior females or twenty-one percent of the nineteen

surveyed chose response H. Seven junior males and eight junior females reported response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Four of the sixteen males or twenty-five percent of those surveyed said they drink because they like the taste, two of the sixteen junior males or thirteen percent said they drink for pleasure, and one of the sixteen junior males or six percent said he drinks to get drunk. Six out of the sixteen junior females or thirty-eight percent of those surveyed said they drink for pleasure. One of the nineteen junior females or five percent said she drinks because she likes the feeling, and one female or five percent said she drinks because she wants to.

Five out of the twenty-three sophomore males or twenty-two percent reported response A, I do not drink. Three of the seventeen sophomore females or eighteen percent reported the same response. One of the twenty-three sophomore males or four percent reported response B, peer pressure as his reason for drinking. One of the seven sophomore females or six percent chose response B. Two of the twenty-three sophomore males or nine percent reported response C, to feel like an adult. One of the seventeen sophomore females or six percent chose response C. Two of the twenty-three sophomore males or nine percent chose response D, depression as being their reason for drinking. Four of the seventeen sophomore females or twenty-four percent reported response D. Two

sophomore males out of the twenty-three valid surveys or nine percent chose response E, school problems as being their reason for drinking. Zero sophomore females or zero percent chose response E. One out of twenty-three sophomore males or four percent chose response F, home problems as being his reason for drinking. Zero sophomore females or zero percent chose response F. One out of twenty-three sophomore males or four percent chose response G, to help myself become more at ease in talking to others as his reason for drinking. Zero sophomore females or zero percent chose response G. Four of the twenty-three sophomore males or seventeen percent reported response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol as being their reason for drinking. One of the seventeen sophomore females or six percent chose response H. Five of the twenty-three sophomore males and seven of the seventeen females chose response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Two of the twenty-three sophomore males or nine percent reported drinking with family gatherings. Two of the twenty-three sophomore males or nine percent reported drinking because they just wanted to, and one of the twenty-three sophomore males or four percent reported drinking because he liked the taste. Five out of the seventeen sophomore females or twenty-nine percent said they drink for enjoyment. One of the seventeen sophomore females or six percent said she drinks for something to

do, and one of the seventeen sophomore females or six percent said she drinks because she just wanted to.

Five out of the fifteen freshmen or thirty-three percent chose response A, I do not drink. Four of the eighteen freshmen females or twenty-two percent reported response A. Zero freshmen males and zero freshmen females or zero percent chose response E, peer pressure, or response C, to feel like an adult as being their reason for drinking. One of the fifteen freshmen males or seven percent chose response D, depression as being his reason for drinking. One of the eighteen freshmen females or six percent reported response D. Zero freshmen males and zero freshmen females or zero percent chose response E, school problems as being their reason for drinking. One of the fifteen freshmen males or seven percent reported response F, home problems as being his reason for drinking. Zero freshmen females or zero percent chose response F. One of the fifteen freshmen males or seven percent chose response G, to help myself become more at ease in talking to others as being his reason for drinking. Two of the eighteen freshmen females or eleven percent also reported response G. Two of the fifteen freshmen males or thirteen percent chose response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol as being their reason for drinking. Five of the eighteen freshmen females with valid surveys to this question or twenty-eight percent

also chose response H. Five of the fifteen freshmen males and six of the eighteen freshmen females chose response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Two of the fifteen freshmen males surveyed or thirteen percent said they drink because they like to, one freshmen boy or seven percent said he drinks because it makes him feel good, one freshmen boy or seven percent said he drinks just to be drinking, and one freshmen boy or seven percent said he drinks with relatives from time to time. Two of the eighteen freshmen females or eleven percent said they drink because they like to, one freshmen female or six percent said she drinks because it is something to do, one freshmen female or six percent reported drinking for pleasure, one of the eighteen freshmen females or six percent reported drinking because she likes the taste, and one freshmen female or six percent reported drinking because her friends do.

E. Males Contrasted To Females - Question 5 - How Much Of A Problem Is Alcohol In This School

Six out of fourteen senior males or forty-three percent reported response A, that they felt that there is not a major problem with alcohol in the school. Zero of the twenty-four senior females or zero percent reported response A. Seven of the fourteen senior boys or fifty percent reported response B, that there is a problem with alcohol in the school, but it is no more

TABLE F

MALES CONTRASTED TO FEMALES

QUESTION FIVE - HOW MUCH OF A PROBLEM IS ALCOHOL IN THIS SCHOOL

	Seniors		Juniors		Sophomores		Freshmen	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Response A	43%	0%	33%	15%	25%	16%	13%	11%
b. Response B	50%	96%	50%	80%	63%	84%	63%	84%
c. Response C	7%	4%	17%	5%	13%	0%	25%	5%

5. I Feel That:

- There is not a major problem with alcohol in this school.
- There is a problem with alcohol in this school, but no more of a problem than any other high school.
- There is a major problem with alcohol in this school, it is more of a problem here than in other high schools.

of a problem than in other schools. Twenty-three of the twenty-four senior females or ninety-six percent reported response B. Finally, one of the fourteen senior males or seven percent chose response C, that alcohol is a major problem in this school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools. One of the twenty senior females or four percent chose response C.

Six of the eighteen junior males or thirty-three percent reported response A, that they felt that there is not a major problem with alcohol in the school. Thirteen of the twenty junior females or fifteen percent reported response A. Nine of the eighteen junior boys or fifty percent reported response B, that there is a problem with alcohol in the school, but it is no more of a problem than in other schools. Sixteen of the twenty junior females or eighty percent reported response B. Finally, three of the eighteen junior boys or seventeen percent chose response C, that alcohol is a major problem in this school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools. One of the twenty junior females or five percent chose response C.

Six out of the twenty-four sophomore males or twenty-five percent reported response A, that they felt that there is not a major problem with alcohol in the school. Three of the nineteen sophomore females or sixteen percent reported response A. Fifteen of the

twenty-four sophomore males or sixty-three percent reported response B, that there is a problem with alcohol in the school, but it is no more of a problem than in other schools. Sixteen of the nineteen sophomore females or eighty-four percent reported response B. Finally, three of the twenty-four sophomore boys or thirteen percent chose response C, that alcohol is a major problem in this school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools. Zero of the sophomore females or zero percent chose response C.

Two out of the sixteen freshmen males or thirteen percent reported response A, that they felt that there is not a major problem with alcohol in the school. Two of the nineteen freshmen females or eleven percent reported response A. Ten of the sixteen freshmen men or sixty-three percent reported response B, that there is a problem with alcohol in the school, but it is no more of a problem than in other schools. Sixteen of the nineteen freshmen females or eighty-four percent reported response B. Finally, four of the sixteen freshmen males or twenty-five percent chose response C, that alcohol is a major problem in this school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools. One of the nineteen freshmen females or five percent chose response C.

F. Males Contrasted To Females - Question 6 - The Major Kind Of Alcohol I Drink

Five of the thirteen senior males or thirty-eight

TABLE F

MALES CONTRASTED TO FEMALES

QUESTION SIX - THE MAJOR KIND OF ALCOHOL I DRINK

	Seniors		Juniors		Sophomores		Freshmen	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Response A	38%	19%	29%	28%	24%	16%	39%	21%
b. Response B	46%	29%	64%	33%	36%	28%	46%	47%
c. Response C	0%	29%	0%	17%	16%	5%	0%	16%
d. Response D	15%	24%	7%	22%	24%	50%	15%	16%

6. The Major Kind Of Alcohol I Drink Is:

- a. I do not drink alcoholic beverages.
- b. Beer
- c. Wine
- d. Hard liquor

percent reported response A, I do not drink alcoholic beverages. Four of the twenty-one senior females or nineteen percent chose response A. Six of the thirteen senior males or forty-six percent chose response B, that beer was their favorite drink. Six of the twenty-one senior females or twenty-nine percent chose response B. Zero of the thirteen senior males or zero percent chose response C, that wine was their favorite alcoholic beverage. Six of the twenty-one senior females or twenty-nine percent reported response C. Finally, two of the thirteen senior boys or fifteen percent chose response D, hard liquor as being the kind of alcoholic beverage they most often drink. Five of the twenty-one senior females or twenty-four percent reported response D.

Four of the fourteen valid junior male surveys or twenty-nine percent reported response A, as not drinking alcoholic beverages. Five of the eighteen junior females or twenty-eight percent chose response A. Nine of the fourteen junior males or sixty-four percent chose response B, that beer was their favorite drink. Six of the eighteen junior females or thirty-three percent chose response B. Zero of the fourteen junior males or zero percent chose response C, that wine was their favorite alcoholic beverage. Three of the eighteen junior females or seventeen percent reported response C. Finally, one of the fourteen junior boys or seven percent chose

response D, hard liquor as being the kind of alcoholic beverage he most often drinks. Four of the eighteen junior females or twenty-two percent reported response D.

Six of the twenty-five sophomore males or twenty-four percent reported response A, as not drinking alcoholic beverages. Three of the eighteen sophomore females or sixteen percent chose response A. Nine of the twenty-five sophomore males or thirty-six percent chose response B, that beer was their favorite drink. Five of the eighteen sophomore females or twenty-eight percent chose response B. Four the twenty-five sophomore males or sixteen percent chose response C, that wine was their favorite alcoholic beverage. One of the eighteen sophomore females or five percent reported response C. Finally, six of the twenty-five sophomore boys or twenty-four percent chose response D, hard liquor as being the kind of alcoholic beverage they most often drink. Nine of the eighteen junior females or fifty percent reported response D.

Five of the thirteen valid freshmen male surveys or thirty-nine percent reported response A, as not drinking alcoholic beverages. Four of the nineteen freshmen females or twenty-one percent chose response A. Six of the thirteen freshmen males or forty-one percent chose response B, that beer was their favorite drink. Nine of the nineteen freshmen females or forty-seven percent chose response B. Zero of the thirteen freshmen

males or zero percent chose response C, that wine was their favorite alcoholic beverage. Three of the nineteen freshmen females or sixteen percent reported response C. Finally, two of the thirteen freshmen boys or fifteen percent chose response D, hard liquor as being the kind of alcoholic beverage they most often drink. Three of the nineteen freshmen females or sixteen percent reported response D.

CHAPTER IV

COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CLASS

A. Comparison Between Each Class - Question 1 - Alcohol Drinking Habits

Eleven of the thirty-nine seniors surveyed or twenty-eight percent chose response A or B, either never drinking or having a drink only two or three times in their lifetime. In combining responses D and G, either drinking every weekend or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, fourteen of the thirty-nine seniors or thirty-six percent chose response D or G. In combining responses G, E, and H, drinking every day, drinking every day often becoming drunk, or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, thirteen of the thirty-nine seniors or thirty-three percent chose response G, E, or H. In looking at response G only, drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, nine of the thirty-nine seniors or twenty-three percent chose response G. Finally, in looking at response H only, drinking every day often becoming drunk, two of the thirty-nine seniors or five percent reported response H as best describing their drinking habits.

Eleven of the thirty-eight juniors surveyed or twenty-nine percent chose response A or B, either never drinking or having a drink only two or three times in

TABLE G

COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CLASS

QUESTION ONE - ALCOHOL DRINKING HABITS

	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
a. Response A or B	28%	29%	43%	51%
b. Response D or G	36%	39%	18%	26%
c. Response G, E, or H	33%	16%	5%	11%
d. Response G	23%	13%	5%	11%
e. Response H	5%	3%	0%	0%

1. Alcohol Drinking Habits:

- a. I have never had a drink of alcohol.
- b. I have had a drink or two a few times in my life.
- c. I drink about once a month, but not usually to the point of being drunk.
- d. I drink almost every weekend, but not usually to the point of being drunk.
- e. I drink almost every day, but not usually to the point of being drunk.
- f. I drink about once a month, often becoming drunk.
- g. I drink almost every weekend, often becoming drunk.
- h. I drink almost every day, often becoming drunk.

their lifetime. In combining responses D and G, either drinking every weekend or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, fifteen of the thirty-eight juniors or thirty-nine percent chose response D or G. In combining responses G, E, and H, drinking every day, drinking every day often becoming drunk, or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, six of the thirty-eight juniors or sixteen percent chose response G, E, or H. In looking at response G only, drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, five of the thirty-eight juniors or thirteen percent chose response G. Finally, in looking at response H only, drinking every day often becoming drunk, one of the thirty-eight juniors or three percent chose response H.

Nineteen of the forty-four sophomores or forty-three percent chose response A or B, either never drinking or having a drink only two or three times in their lifetime. In combining responses D and G, either drinking every weekend or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, eight of the forty-four sophomore surveyed or eighteen percent chose response D or G. In combining responses G, E, and H, drinking every day, drinking every day often becoming drunk, or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, two of the forty-four sophomores surveyed or five percent reported response G, E, or H. In looking at response G only, drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, two of the forty-four sophomores or five percent chose response G. Finally, in looking at response H only,

drinking every day often becoming drunk, zero of the sophomores or zero percent chose response H as best describing their drinking habits.

Eighteen of the thirty-five freshmen surveyed or fifty-one percent chose response A or B, either never drinking or having a drink only two or three times in their lifetime. In combining responses D and G, either drinking every weekend or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, nine of the thirty-five freshmen or twenty-six percent chose response D or G. In combining G, E, and H, drinking every day, drinking every day often becoming drunk, or drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, four of the thirty-five freshmen or eleven percent chose response G, E, or H. In looking at response G only, drinking every weekend often becoming drunk, four of the thirty-five freshmen or eleven percent chose response G. Finally, in looking at response H only, drinking every day often becoming drunk, zero of the thirty-five freshmen or zero percent chose response H as best describing their drinking habits.

B. Comparison Between Each Class - Question 2 - If The Student Has A Problem With Alcohol

Thirty-two out of the thirty-eight seniors surveyed or eighty-four percent indicated that they felt that they had no problem in relation to their alcohol consumption. Five of the thirty-eight seniors or thirteen percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with

TABLE H

COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CLASS

QUESTION TWO - IF THE STUDENT HAS A PROBLEM WITH ALCOHOL

	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
a. Response A	84%	92%	87%	85%
b. Response B	13%	0%	13%	15%
c. Response C	0%	6%	0%	0%
d. Response D	3%	3%	0%	0%

2. I Consider Myself:

- a. To have no problem with alcohol.
- b. To have somewhat of a problem with the amount of alcohol I drink; however it does not affect my personal or social life, nor does it affect my school and/or job responsibilities.
- c. To have somewhat of a problem with alcohol; it does at times affect my personal and social life. At times it does affect my ability at school and/or work.
- d. I consider myself to have a problem with alcohol; it affects such things as my social and personal life. It affects my ability to do school work and/or on the job work.

alcohol but it not affecting their personal-social lives nor their work and/or school responsibilities. Zero seniors or zero percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school and/or work responsibilities. One senior out of the thirty-five surveyed or three percent chose response D, having a problem with alcohol, it affecting their social and personal lives and their ability at school and/or on the job.

Thirty-three out of the thirty-six juniors surveyed or ninety-two percent indicated that they felt that they had no problem in relation to their alcohol consumption. Zero of the thirty-six juniors surveyed or zero percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol but it not affecting their personal-social lives nor their work and/or school responsibilities. Two juniors out of the thirty-six valid surveys or six percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school and/or work responsibilities. One junior out of the thirty-six surveyed or three percent chose response D, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it affecting their social and personal lives and their ability at school and/or on the job.

Forty out of the forty-six sophomores surveyed or eighty-seven percent indicated that they felt that they

had no problem in relation to their alcohol consumption. Six of the forty-six sophomores surveyed or thirteen percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol but it not affecting their personal-social lives nor their work and/or school responsibilities. Zero tenth grade students out of the forty-six surveyed or zero percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school and/or work responsibilities. Zero sophomores or zero percent chose response D, having a problem with alcohol, it affecting their social and personal lives and their ability at school and/or on the job.

Twenty-nine of the thirty-four freshmen surveyed or eighty-five percent indicated that they felt that they had no problem in relation to their alcohol consumption. Five of the thirty-four freshmen surveyed or fifteen percent chose response B, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol but it not affecting their personal-social lives nor their work and/or school responsibilities. Zero ninth grade students out of the thirty-four surveyed or zero percent chose response C, having somewhat of a problem with alcohol, it at times affecting their personal-social lives and their school and/or work responsibilities. Zero freshmen or zero percent chose response D, having a problem with alcohol it affecting their social and personal lives and their ability at school and/or on the job.

C. Comparison Between Each Class - Question 3 - Drinking And Driving

Eight of the thirty-eight seniors surveyed or twenty-one percent chose response A, I do not drink alcoholic beverages as best describing their drinking and driving habits. Eight of the thirty-eight seniors or twenty-one percent chose B, I do not drink when I know I have to drive. Four of the thirty-eight seniors or eleven percent chose response C, driving a few times after drinking, but having never been drunk. Fourteen of the thirty-eight seniors surveyed or thirty-seven percent reported response D, driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times. Four of the thirty-eight seniors or eleven percent chose response E as best describing their drinking habits, often driving after drinking and often being drunk. In combining responses D and E, driving drunk after drinking a couple of times or often driving drunk, eighteen of the thirty-eight seniors or forty-seven percent chose response D or E. In combining responses C, D, and E, driving after drinking but never being drunk, driving drunk after drinking a couple of times, or often driving drunk, twenty-two of the thirty-eight seniors or fifty-eight percent chose response C, D. or E.

Nine of the thirty-seven juniors surveyed or twenty-four percent chose response A, I do not drink alcoholic beverages as best describing their drinking and driving

TABLE I
COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CLASS
QUESTION THREE - DRINKING AND DRIVING

	Seniors	Juniors
a. Response A	21%	24%
b. Response B	21%	16%
c. Response C	11%	22%
d. Response D	37%	24%
e. Response E	11%	14%
f. Response D or E	47%	38%
g. Response C, D, or E	58%	59%

3. Drinking And Driving:

- I do not drinking alcoholic beverages.
- I do not drink when I know I have to drive.
- I have driven a few times after drinking, but I have never been drunk.
- I have driven a few times after drinking, and have been drunk a couple of times.
- I often drive after drinking, and often I am drunk.

habits. Six of the thirty-seven juniors or sixteen percent chose response B, I do not drink when I know I have to drive. Eight of the thirty-seven juniors or twenty-two percent chose response C, driving a few times after drinking, but never being drunk. Nine of the thirty-seven juniors or twenty-four percent chose response D, driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times. Five of the thirty-seven juniors or fourteen percent chose response E as best describing their drinking habits, often driving after drinking and often being drunk. In combining responses D and E, driving drunk after drinking a couple times or often driving drunk, fourteen of the thirty-seven juniors or thirty-eight percent chose response D or E. In combining responses C, D, and E, driving after drinking but never being drunk, driving drunk after drinking a couple of times, or often driving drunk, twenty-two of the thirty-seven juniors or fifty-nine percent chose response C, D, or E.

D. Comparison Between Each Class - Question 4 - The Major Reason I Drink

Nine of the thirty-one valid senior surveys or twenty-nine percent chose response A, I do not drink in response to question 4. Zero of the seniors or zero percent chose response B, peer pressure or response C, to feel like an adult. One senior out of the thirty-one surveyed or three percent chose response

TABLE J

COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CLASS

QUESTION FOUR - THE MAJOR REASON I DRINK

	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
a. Response A	29%	26%	20%	27%
b. Response B	0%	6%	5%	0%
c. Response C	0%	0%	8%	0%
d. Response D	3%	6%	15%	6%
e. Response E	7%	3%	5%	0%
f. Response F	3%	0%	3%	3%
g. Response G	7%	3%	3%	9%
h. Response H	3%	14%	13%	21%
i. Response I	48%	43%	30%	33%
4. The Major Reason I Drink When I Do Is:				
a. I do not drink.				f. Home problems
b. Peer pressure.				g. To help myself become more at ease in talking to others.
c. To feel like an adult.				h. To try it out, to experiment.
d. Depression.				i. Other (list).
e. School problems.				

D, depression as their reason for drinking. Two seniors out of the thirty-one surveyed or seven percent chose response E, school problems as their reason for drinking. One senior or three percent of those surveyed chose response F, home problems as their reason for drinking. Two seniors or seven percent of those surveyed chose response G, to help myself be more at ease in talking to others. One senior or three percent of the total chose response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol. Fifteen of the thirty-one seniors chose response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Three of the thirty-one senior or ten percent said they drink to get drunk. Eleven of the thirty-one seniors or thirty-two percent said they drink for enjoyment and relaxation. One senior or three percent reported drinking because it is something to do.

Nine of the thirty-five valid junior surveys or twenty-six percent chose response A, I do not drink in response to question 4. Two of the juniors or six percent chose response B, peer pressure as their reason for drinking. Zero of the thirty-five juniors or zero percent chose response C, to feel like an adult. Two juniors out of the thirty-five surveyed or six percent chose response D, depression as their reason for drinking. One junior out of the thirty-five surveyed or three percent chose response E, school problems as their reason for drinking. Zero juniors or zero percent chose

response F, home problems as their reason for drinking. One junior or three percent of the thirty-five surveyed chose response G, to help myself be more at ease in talking to other. Five juniors out of the thirty-five surveyed or fourteen percent chose response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol. Fifteen of the thirty-five juniors listed response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Eight of the thirty-five juniors or twenty-three percent said they drink for pleasure and relaxation. Four of the thirty-five juniors or eleven percent said they drink because they like the taste. One junior said he drinks to get drunk, one said she drinks because she likes the feeling, and one said she drinks because she wants to.

Eight of the forty valid sophomore surveys or twenty percent chose response A, I do not drink in response to question 4. Two sophomores or five percent chose response B, peer pressure as their reason for drinking. Three of the forty sophomore surveys or eight percent show response C, to feel like an adult. Six sophomores out of the forty surveyed or fifteen percent chose response D, depression as their reason for drinking. Two sophomores out of the forty surveyed or five percent chose response E, school problems as their reason for drinking. One sophomore or three percent chose response F, home problems as their reason for drinking. One sophomore or three percent out of

the forty surveyed chose response G, to help myself be more at ease in talking to others. Five sophomores out of the forty surveyed or thirteen percent chose response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol. Twelve of the forty sophomores surveyed listed response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Five of the forty sophomores of thirteen percent said they drink for fun and enjoyment. Three of the forty sophomores or eight percent said they drink because they just wanted to. Two of the forty sophomores or five percent reported drinking at family gatherings and with relatives. One sophomore reported drinking because he liked the taste and one sophomore reported drinking because it was something to do.

Nine of the thirty-three valid freshmen surveys or twenty-seven percent chose response A, I do not drink in response to question four. Zero of the freshmen or zero percent chose response B, peer pressure or response C, to feel like an adult. Two freshmen out of the thirty-three surveyed or six percent chose response D, depression as their reason for drinking. Zero freshmen or zero percent chose response E, school problems as their reason for drinking. One freshmen or three percent of those surveyed chose response F, home problems as their reason for drinking. Three freshmen or nine percent of those surveyed chose response G, to help myself be more at ease in talking to others. Seven

freshmen or twenty-one percent of the total chose response H, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol. Eleven of the thirty-three freshmen chose response I, other reasons for drinking than those listed. Four of the thirty-three freshmen or twelve percent said they drink because they like to. One freshmen reported drinking with relatives, one because it makes me feel good, one because my friends do, one reported drinking for pleasure and fun, one reported drinking just to be drinking, one reported she drinks for something to do, and one reported drinking because she likes the taste.

E. Comparison Between Each Class - Question 5 - How Much Of A Problem Is Alcohol In This School

Six of the thirty-eight valid senior surveys or sixteen percent chose response A, there is not a major problem with alcohol use in this school. Thirty of the thirty-eight seniors or seventy-nine percent chose response B, indicating that they felt that there is a problem with alcohol in this high school, but that it is no more of a problem than in any other high school. Finally, two of the thirty-eight seniors or five percent chose response C, indicating that they felt that there is a major problem with alcohol in the school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools.

Nine of the thirty-eight valid junior surveys or twenty-four percent chose response A, indicating that

TABLE K

COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CLASS

QUESTION FIVE - HOW MUCH OF A PROBLEM IS ALCOHOL IN THIS SCHOOL

	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
a. Response A	16%	24%	21%	11%
b. Response B	79%	66%	72%	74%
c. Response C	5%	11%	7%	14%

5. I Feel That:

- a. There is not a major problem with alcohol in this school.
- b. There is a problem with alcohol in this school, but no more of a problem than any other high school.
- c. There is a major problem with alcohol in this school, it is more of a problem here than in other high schools.

they felt that there is not a major problem with alcohol use in the high school. Twenty-five of the thirty-eight juniors or sixty-six percent chose response B, indicating that they felt that there is a problem with alcohol in the high school, but that it is no more of a problem than in any other high school. Finally, four of the thirty-eight juniors or eleven percent chose response C, indicating that they felt that there is a major problem with alcohol in the school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools.

Nine of the forty-three valid sophomore surveys or twenty-one percent chose response A, indicating that they felt that there is not a major problem with alcohol use in this school. Thirty-one of the forty-three sophomores or seventy-two percent chose response B, indicating that they felt that there is a problem with alcohol in the high school, but that it is no more of a problem than in any other high school. Finally, three of the forty-three sophomores or seven percent chose response C, indicating that they felt that there is a major problem with alcohol in the school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools.

Four of the thirty-five valid freshmen surveys or eleven percent chose response A, indicating that they felt that there is not a major problem with alcohol use in this school. Twenty-six of the thirty-five freshmen

or seventy-four percent chose response B, indicating that they felt that there is a problem with alcohol in the high school, but that it is no more of a problem than in any other high school. Finally, five of the thirty-five freshmen or fourteen percent chose response C, indicating that they felt that there is a major problem with alcohol in the school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools.

F. Comparison Between Each Class - Question 6 - The Major Kind Of Alcohol I Drink

Nine of the thirty-four valid senior surveys or twenty-six percent chose response A, I do not drink alcoholic beverages as being the most accurate response for them to question six. Twelve of the thirty-four seniors or thirty-five percent chose response B, beer as being the major kind of alcohol that they drink. Six seniors or eighteen percent of the total chose response C, wine as being their favorite alcoholic beverage. Finally, seven of the thirty-four seniors or twenty-one percent chose response D, hard liquor as being their choice alcoholic beverage.

Nine of the thirty-two valid junior surveys or twenty-eight percent chose response A, I do not drink alcoholic beverages as being the most accurate response for them to question six. Fifteen of the thirty-two juniors or forty-seven percent chose response B, beer as being the major kind of alcohol that they drink.

TABLE L
COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CLASS
QUESTION SIX - THE MAJOR KIND OF ALCOHOL I DRINK

	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen
a. Response A	26%	28%	21%	28%
b. Response B	35%	47%	33%	47%
c. Response C	18%	9%	12%	9%
d. Response D	21%	16%	35%	16%

6. The Major Kind Of Alcohol I Drink Is:
 a. I do not drink alcoholic beverages.
 b. Beer
 c. Wine
 d. Hard liquor

Three juniors or nine percent chose response C, wine as being their favorite alcoholic beverage. Finally, five of the thirty-two juniors or sixteen percent chose response D, hard liquor as being their choice alcoholic beverage.

Nine of the forty-three valid sophomore surveys or twenty-one percent chose response A, I do not drink alcoholic beverages as being the most accurate response for them to question six. Fourteen of the forty-three sophomores or thirty-three percent chose response B, beer as being the major kind of alcohol that they drink. Five sophomore or twelve percent chose response C, wine as being their favorite alcoholic beverage. Finally, fifteen of the forty-three sophomores or thirty-five percent chose response D, hard liquor as being their choice alcoholic beverage.

Nine of the thirty-two valid freshmen surveys or twenty-eight percent chose response A, I do not drink alcoholic beverages as being the most accurate response for them to question six. Fifteen of the thirty-two freshmen or forty-seven percent chose response B, beer as being the major kind of alcohol that they drink. Three freshmen or nine percent chose response C, wine as being their favorite alcoholic beverage. Finally, five of the thirty-two freshmen or sixteen percent chose response D, hard liquor as being their choice alcoholic beverage.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

A. Males Contrasted To Females

Alcohol abuse is more common among the male students in this school than among the female students.

1. A larger percentage of males at each grade level reported responses G, E, or H, drinking almost every day, drinking almost every day becoming drunk, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk.

Table 1 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response G, E, or H - Question 1

Males	Females	
50%	22%	Seniors
22%	10%	Juniors
8%	0%	Sophomores
13%	11%	Freshmen

2. A larger percentage of males at each grade level reported response G, drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk.

Table 2 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response G - Question 1

Males	Females	
31%	17%	Seniors
17%	10%	Juniors
8%	0%	Sophomores
13%	11%	Freshmen

3. A larger percentage of males at the junior and senior level reported response H, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk.

Table 3 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response H - Question 1

Males	Females	
6%	4%	Seniors
6%	0%	Juniors

4. In contrasting male and female driving habits, a larger percentage of males chose response E, often driving after drinking and often being drunk.

Table 4 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response E - Question 3

Males	Females	
14%	8%	Seniors
22%	5%	Juniors

5. In contrasting male and female driving habits, a larger percentage of males chose responses D or E, either driving a few times after drinking and being drunk a couple of times or often driving after drinking and often being drunk.

Table 5 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response D or E - Question 3

Males	Females	
57%	41%	Seniors
44%	31%	Juniors

6. In contrasting male and female driving habits, a larger percentage of females at both the junior and

senior level chose response B, I do not drink when I know I have to drive.

Table 6 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response B - Question 3

Males	Females	
14%	25%	Seniors
11%	21%	Juniors

7. In examining question four, a larger percentage of males at the junior and senior grade levels reported drinking to get drunk.

Table 7 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response I (Drinking To Get
Drunk) - Question 4

Males	Females	
23%	0%	Seniors
6%	0%	Juniors

8. In examining question five, a larger percentage of males at each grade level chose response C, that there is a major problem with alcohol in the school and that it is more of a problem here than in other schools.

Table 8 - Males Contrasted To Females -
Response C - Question 5

Males	Females	
7%	4%	Seniors
17%	5%	Juniors
13%	0%	Sophomores
25%	5%	Freshmen

B. Comparisons Between Each Class

A drinking problem exists among some students in this small rural high school.

1. In looking at responses A and B to question one, either never having a drink of alcohol or having a drink only a few times in their life, the percentage of students choosing response A or B declines as they advanced each year of high school.

Table 1 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response A or B - Question 1

28%	Seniors
29%	Juniors
43%	Sophomores
51%	Freshmen

2. The percentage of students that chose response G, drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk tends to increase as the student advances through high school.

Table 2 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response G - Question 1

23%	Seniors
13%	Juniors
5%	Sophomores
11%	Freshmen

3. The percentage of students that chose responses D or G, drinking almost every weekend, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk is a large percentage. In addition, the percentage increases at the junior and senior levels.

Table 3 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response D or G - Question 1

36%	Seniors
39%	Juniors
18%	Sophomores
26%	Freshmen

4. The percentage of junior and senior level students that chose responses G, E, or H, drinking almost every day, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk is a large percentage.

Table 4 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response G, E, or H - Question 1

33%	Seniors
16%	Juniors

5. The percentage of students that chose response H, drinking almost every day often becoming drunk increases as the student advances into the higher grade levels.

Table 5 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response H - Question 1

51%	Seniors
3%	Juniors
0%	Sophomores
0%	Freshmen

6. In relation to question two of the survey, some students at every grade level responded by indicating either answer B, C, or D, all responses indicating having a problem with alcohol in the view of the students themselves.

Table 6 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response B, C, or D - Question 2

16%	Seniors
9%	Juniors
13%	Sophomores
15%	Freshmen

7. In relation to question three, a large percentage of juniors and seniors reported response D, driving a few times after drinking and having been drunk a couple of times.

Table 7 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response D - Question 3

37%	Seniors
24%	Juniors

8. In looking at response E on question three, often driving after drinking and often being drunk, a large percentage of juniors and seniors described this response as best describing their drinking and driving habits.

Table 8 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response E - Question 3

11%	Seniors
14%	Juniors

9. In combining responses D and E on question three, either driving drunk a few times or driving drunk often, a high percentage of juniors and seniors chose one of these two responses.

Table 9 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response D or E - Question 3

47%	Seniors
38%	Juniors

10. In combining responses C, D, and E, either driving a few times after drinking, driving drunk a few times, or driving drunk often, a high percentage of juniors and seniors chose one of these three responses.

Table 10 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response C, D, or E - Question 3

58%	Seniors
59%	Juniors

11. In relation to question five, a high percentage of students chose response B, that there is a drinking problem in this high school, however it is no more of a problem here than in any other high school.

Table 11 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response B - Question 5

79%	Seniors
66%	Juniors
72%	Sophomores
74%	Freshmen

12. In looking again at question five, only a small percentage of students chose response A, that there is not a major problem with alcohol in this school.

Table 12 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response A - Question 5

16%	Seniors
24%	Juniors
21%	Sophomores
14%	Freshmen

13. In looking again at question five, a large percentage of students chose responses B, or C, that there is a problem with alcohol in the school, it being an equal or greater problem than in other high schools.

Table 13 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response B or C - Question 5

84%	Seniors
77%	Juniors
77%	Sophomores
88%	Freshmen

14. Finally, in looking at question six, a large percentage of students at each grade level chose response B, C, or D, indicating drinking some sort of alcoholic beverage at one time or another.

Table 14 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response B, C, or D - Question 6

74%	Seniors
72%	Juniors
80%	Sophomores
72%	Freshmen

Although evidence cited above indicates that some students do have a drinking problem, many fail to realize and/or admit that they do have a drinking problem.

1. In looking at question two, a high percentage of students chose response A, indicating that he or she had no problem with alcohol. Results cited above indicate that the opposite is true. For example, in looking

at question one, the percentage of students that chose responses D or G, drinking almost every weekend, or drinking almost every weekend often becoming drunk is a high percentage. Also, in looking at question three, a high percentage of students chose response D or E, either driving drunk a few times or driving drunk often.

Table 15 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response A - Question 2

84%	Seniors
92%	Juniors
87%	Sophomores
85%	Freshmen

Table 16 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response D or G - Question 1

36%	Seniors
39%	Juniors
18%	Sophomores
26%	Freshmen

Table 17 - Comparisons Between Each Class -
Response D or E - Question 3

47%	Seniors
38%	Juniors

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since evidence indicates that a drinking problem does exist among some high school students at St. Elmo High School, a plan of action must be taken with the full support and cooperation of the high school staff, administration, and the community to curb the drinking problem. The following actions should be initiated:

1. Provide units of study in required classes such as health and driver's education as well as in elective classes such as adult living, psychology, and American problems dealing with factual information on teenage alcohol use and abuse. Results from this study should be included in the course. Also included should be such important ideas as:

- a. drinking does not reflect being masculine or feminine
- b. insurance rates may rise if you are caught drinking and driving; you may even lose your license
- c. drinking beer isn't any safer than drinking hard liquor
- d. even a small amount of alcohol affects one's driving ability
- e. drinking alcohol does not make one a "man" or a "woman"

2. Have community leaders and local agencies talk to

classes about the problems that drinking can cause. Invite local businessmen, lawyers, people who have had drinking problems in the past, and people teenagers like and respect in the community. Invite local agencies into the classroom, such as the local mental health center, and alcohol treatment center, and invite people that deal with health related problems connected with drinking from local clinics and hospitals.

3. Ask the local business community to promote and support an alcohol prevention program. Ask local businessmen to allow information and announcements to be placed in their places of business.

4. Have materials available in the guidance office that talk about drinking. Allow students to take and keep these materials.

5. Purchase and rent films on drinking and driving. Show these films in required and elective classes.

6. Inform students about outside sources for alcohol related problems. (Examples include Alcoholics Anonymous and the local Mental Health Center)

7. Conduct a parents' night. Invite parents and have the guidance counselor and other local community people talk to parents about how to spot signs of their teenager drinking and what they can do if they suspect or know that their teenager is drinking.

8. Don't hide the problem from the community. Inform the community at school meetings such as parents'

night and by way of the local newspaper that the community does have a teenager drinking problem. Publicize results of this study in the local town newspaper; then ask parents to attend a meeting where further parent education about the problem can take place.

9. Contact other local schools to see if a drinking problem exists in their school; then begin to coordinate an area alcohol prevention program.

10. Contact the Illinois Office of Education in Springfield, Illinois, to see if they can provide materials and resource people on the subject of teenage alcohol abuse.

11. Obtain school administrative support. Ask administration to budget money for a drug prevention program, and to provide moral support for parents' night and for the teaching about alcohol use and abuse during the school day.

12. Have local, county, and state police work together to stop and check teenagers that appear to be driving after having too much to drink.

13. Take action in the local courts to the fullest extent possible imposing heavy fines to young people and their parents if the young person is caught drinking and driving.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

CHARACTERISTICS OF ST. ELMO HIGH SCHOOL

Assessed Valuation Of School District	20,000,000
Size Of Town	1,600
Size Of High School	175
Number Of Students In District	625
Nearest Large Town	Seventeen Miles - Population 13,000
High School Administration	Superintendent, Principal Part-Time Guidance Counselor
Descriptions Of Local Area	Rural Farm Community
Academic Ability Based On Test Results	A Little Below Average

APPENDIX B

SURVEY FORM OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Survey of High School Students: St. Elmo High School

Class:

Freshmen_____

Sophomore_____

Junior_____

Senior_____

Sex:

Male_____

Female_____

Check one of each of the following choices in each question that best describes you:

1. Alcohol Drinking Habits

- a. I have never had a drink of alcohol_____
- b. I have had a drink or two a few times in my life_____
- c. I drink about once a month, but not usually to the point of being drunk_____
- d. I drink almost every weekend, but not usually to the point of being drunk_____
- e. I drink almost every day, but not usually to the point of becoming drunk_____
- f. I drink about once a month, often becoming drunk_____
- g. I drink almost every weekend, often becoming drunk_____

- h. I drink almost every day, often becoming drunk. _____

2. I Consider Myself

- a. To have no problem with alcohol _____
- b. To have somewhat of a problem with the amount of alcohol I drink; however it does not affect my personal or social life, nor does it affect my school and/or job responsibilities. _____
- c. To have somewhat of a problem with alcohol; it does at times affect my personal and social life. At times it does affect my ability at school and/or at work. _____
- d. I consider myself to have a problem with alcohol; it affects such things as my social and personal life. It affects my ability to do school work and/or on the job work.

3. Drinking And Driving

- a. I do not drink alcoholic beverages. _____
- b. I do not drink when I know I have to drive.

- c. I have driven a few times after drinking, but I have never been drunk. _____
- d. I have driven a few times after drinking, and have been drunk a couple of times. _____
- e. I often drive after drinking, and often I am drunk. _____

4. The Major Reason I Drink When I Do Is

- a. I do not drink _____
- b. Peer pressure _____
- c. To feel like an adult _____
- d. Depression _____
- e. School problems _____
- f. Home problems _____

- g. To help myself become more at ease in talking to others _____
- h. To try it out, to experiment with different kinds of alcohol _____
- i. Other (list) _____

5. I Feel That

- a. There is not a major problem with alcohol in this school. _____
- b. There is a problem with alcohol in this school, but no more of a problem than any other high school. _____
- c. There is a major problem with alcohol in this school, it is more of a problem here than in other high schools. _____

6. The Major Kind Of Alcohol I Drink Is

- a. I do not drink alcoholic beverages _____
- b. Beer _____
- c. Wine _____
- d. Hard liquor _____